NEW DIRECTIVE REVISES GUARD, RESERVE RECRUITING POLICIES

Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard has re-emphasized the need for all units of the National Guard and Reserve to reflect the racial, religious and ethnic character of the communities from which they obtain members.

Department of Defense Directive 1205.14, signed Oct. 19 by Deputy Secretary Packard, requires active recruiting toward that objective.

The new directive revises policies concerning priorities for enlistment of non-prior service individuals in the National Guard and Reserve to provide latitude for the vigorous minority recruiting campaign which has been directed by the Department of Defense. All qualified female applicants and male non-prior service applicants, except those who are in their prime year of draft vulnerability, may be enlisted without regard to waiting lists.

Applicants in the prime draft vulnerability category will continue to be accepted on a first-come, first-enlisted basis after all other categories of applicants have been considered.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley recently urged the National Guard Association to take the lead in increasing minority membership in the Guard and Reserve. He pointed out that waiting lists have hampered progress in the past.

The National Guard Bureau has announced its short-range objective of doubling the number of blacks in the

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 11, No. 6 **December 9, 1971**

Mr. Laird Announces Appointments

DoD Fills Top Equal Opportunity Positions

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has announced the appointment of Donald L. Miller as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Equal Opportunity). Mr. Miller, 39, formerly Vice President of Seatrain Shipbuilding Corporation in Brooklyn, N.Y., assumed his new position Dec. 1 as the chief equal opportunity official of the Department of Defense.

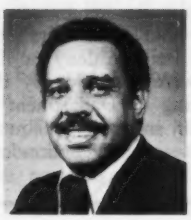
In addition, a key position on Mr. Miller's staff—Director of Equal Opportunity (Military)—was filled Dec. 1 by the appointment of Curtis R. Smothers, 28.

Mr. Miller, from Bergenfield, N.J., replaces Frank W. Render II, who resigned in September.

In announcing the appointment of the new deputy assistant secretary, Secretary Laird said:

"The Department of Defense, since January, 1969, has made significant progress in the field of equal opportunity. However, much more remains to be done. I am certain that Mr. Miller, with his wealth of experience in the military service and in private industry, will be of great help to Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley and me, as well as to the four Services, in achieving the objectives of our Human Goals program. We cannot be satisfied until there is equal opportunity for all men and women in the Department of Defense, civilian and military."

MR. SMOTHERS



MR. MILLER

Mr. Miller has a background of extensive experience in the military service. He served in the Army and rose through the enlisted ranks to become, at the age of 20, a battalion sergeant major in Korea. He was graduated from Officer Candidate School in 1956 and retired with the rank of major in 1968. Born

(Continued On Page 2)

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

(Continued From Page 1)

in New York City, he was graduated magna cum laude from the University of Maryland and also attended the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University.

Mr. Smothers, as Director of Equal Opportunity (Military), succeeds Judge L. Howard Bennett, who has resigned. In his new position, the new director will provide policy and program direction to the Military Departments on race relations and equal opportunity pertaining to members of the armed forces. He reports to Deputy Assistant Secretary Miller.

Resigned As Captain

Mr. Smothers, from Baltimore, Md., resigned from active duty as a captain in the U.S. Army. He had served with the Army in Germany as a military judge —one of the youngest to be appointed— before his most recent military assignment in April, 1971, to the Office of the Secretary of Defense General Counsel.

Mr. Smothers is a member of the American Bar Association and a recipient of the American Jurisprudence Prize for Excellence in Local Government Law. He received a commission in the Army in June, 1964, following his graduation cum laude from Morgan State College in Baltimore. He was also awarded a John Hay Whitney Fellowship at Georgetown University Law Center and received his law degree in 1967.

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, right, looks on as Robert M. Duncan, 43, left, is sworn in Nov. 29 as one of the three judges of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart. Alfred C. Prolux, Clerk of the Court, holds the Bible. Judge Duncan, a former member of the Ohio Supreme Court, succeeds Judge Homer Ferguson who retired May 1. Judge Duncan is the first black judge in history to be appointed to the U.S. Court of Military Appeals.

(DoD Photo by PHC Thomas J. Mackesy, USN)

Chief Justice

Following graduation from the Army's Judge Advocate General School, also in 1967, he served as Chief of Military Justice of the 8th Infantry Division in Europe, and later as Chief of the Special Actions Branch of the Military Justice Division in the Office of the Judge Advocate at U.S. Army Headquarters in Europe. During these assignments he prepared special studies on various aspects of military justice.

Mr. Smothers' predecessor as Director of Equal Opportunity (Military), L. Howard Bennett, had been in the Department of Defense since 1963. In accepting Judge Bennett's resignation, Assistant Secretary Kelley said:

"We accept Mr. Bennett's resignation with appreciation for his years of valuable service to the Department of Defense and with our best wishes for continued success. A great deal has been accomplished in providing equality of opportunity during Mr. Bennett's job tenure and we are grateful for his contribution."

DOD Secretary Issues Human Goals Statement

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird issued the following statement Nov. 17, 1971:

One of the early actions which I took after I became Secretary of Defense was to inaugurate a Human Goals program to assure full equality of opportunity for all members of the Department of Defense.

This equal opportunity program prohibits discrimination in the assignment of military or civilian personnel.

I have never authorized the issuance of any order or policy guidance restricting the assignment of any military personnel based on race, color or creed. If any instructions issued by previous Administrations or by subordinate components of the Department of Defense deny or limit equal opportunity, such instructions or limitations were rescinded by the Human Goals program. To reinforce this, I am directing all Department of Defense components that any practices which result in denying equal opportunity or limiting equal opportunity in assignment are in violation of our policy and shall be ended forthwith.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Gen. Chapman Tells Veterans Group:

U.S. Marine Corps 'Looking For A Few Good Men'

The U.S. Marine Corps, according to its Commandant, General Leonard F. Chapman Jr., wants quality, not quantity. In the words of both the general and recent Marine Corps recruiting posters, "We're looking for **a few good men.**"

The Corps' recruiting and training policies, based on long-standing tradition, were spelled out Oct. 23 by Gen. Chapman at the 1971 reunion of the First Marine Aviation Force Veterans Association, in Washington, D.C. Here, in slightly abbreviated form, is how the four-star Marine general explained those policies:

* * * * * *

Current public attention is constantly, forcibly, centered on a small minority of what is termed "the turned-on and dropped-out" generation. That noisy group, because it promises shock entertainment, has captured the eyes and ears of the news media. But it is a small minority, a minority that forms a small, rock-hard establishment of hatred and contempt which permits no inner dissent. Their cry—from within their own establishment—is "down with the establishment." Looking alike in uniformed costumes, their faces blanked out with hair and dark glasses, and conforming to a demanding, all encompassing code, they shout: "We will not conform." They have made a collective vow, and they make a collective demand for individualism. **They are not individualists.**

Another Minority

But there is another minority. They are the Marines of this generation.

These Marines are professionals who know their mission, realists who know their purpose. They are proud, dedicated and determined. They are, indeed, **a few good men.**

The Marine Corps of today is completely aware of, and totally involved in, the modern problems of today's generation. The Corps is adjusting certain things to meet these problems. It is aware and it is communicating. But the Corps is also aware of its purpose and mission, and neither of those can be adjusted; they are the reasons the Corps exists. Everything the Marine Corps does and everything it plans to do is based on those two elements: purpose and mission.

The Marine Corps' purpose, along with every other armed service, is the defense of the United States.

The Best Are Winners

All sorts of rationales can be created, counterpoint theories can be established,

GEN. CHAPMAN

and peace can be hoped and prayed for forever—but reality dictates that, if all else fails, the ultimate application of American defense will be in combat. And, in combat, the best and toughest are the winners. That is reality.

Marines are realists. Their doctrine is a doctrine of reality: be ready for combat, and, if it happens, go in to win.

For Marines, combat still means facing an enemy on an eyeball-to-eyeball level. And winning in combat means fighting to seize, occupy and hold objectives. It is a tough business in which only the toughest and the best win and survive. And, Marines intend to continue winning and surviving. The alternative has no appeal.

Application of such a doctrine is a full-time, 24-hour-a-day job for dedicated, disciplined, tough professionals—in combat or in being constantly ready for combat. That is why, no matter what the world condition may be on a given day, every unit and individual Marine in the Corps must be an element of readiness—conditioned, trained, lean, tough and ready to fulfill the Corps' purpose.

Marine Corps' Mission

The Marine Corps' mission in fulfilling its purpose is amphibious warfare; they call themselves—and like others to call them—"Soldiers of the Sea."

The Corps is proud of its sea-going heritage, and of its brotherhood with the Navy on the Navy-Marine Corps team. Marines carefully preserve and cultivate their nautical traditions, but they are still infantry by profession. The sea is their readiness, their means of support, and their way of entrance into battle; their job is to fight ashore as infantry, Marine Corps infantry with Marine Corps support in the air as well as on the ground.

All Marines are professional infantrymen; although they take great care in specializing a cross section of their best talent as aviators, tankers and artillerymen, first and foremost, Marines are continuing to be trained as infantrymen. Before any Marine sees service in any other type of unit, he is trained, screened and indoctrinated as a Marine infantryman.

(Continued On Page 6)

— U.S. Executive Guidance Series —

This is the fifth in a series of articles to appear in Commanders Digest written by top officials within the United States Government. These articles span a variety of important subjects which have a continuing bearing on our Nation and its youth—from the Executive branch of Government point of view.

— YOUTH ADVICE SHAPES NATIONAL DRAFT POLICY —

by CURTIS W. TARR
National Director, Selective Service System

The agent for progress and improvement is participation. The Selective Service System has undergone many significant changes in the past two years. Many of the changes are directly attributable to the young men and women who participated responsibly during this difficult period of change.

Our chief mechanism for this youth involvement has been the Selective Service Youth Advisory Committees. Established in every State across the country, the groups have discussed the ideas, suggestions and criticisms of youth on a wide variety of draft topics.

The new draft law and regulations reflect nearly two dozen significant changes in the system. Of the 36 suggestions put forward by over 600 youth advisors, 18 have been implemented by law or regulation and 6 are being studied further for possible future implementation. Ten others were beyond the jurisdictional control of the Selective Service System and were referred to the Executive Branch or Congress for consideration. Only two were disapproved.

One of the more important changes brought about concerned the age of local draft board members. The youth committees suggested lower ages and a curtailment of the length of service on local boards. Regulations previously stated that citizens could not be appointed to local boards unless they were at least 30 years old. They could not serve beyond their 75th birthday or for more than 25 years. The new regulations and law limits service on local draft boards to 20 years and sets a maximum age of 65 years. A minimum age of 18 has been set for appointment to local boards.

In accord with our youth advisors' recommendations, the new law abolished student deferments for all college students who were not enrolled during the 1970-71 academic year. In other words, from now on, no more college deferments will be granted. But the law also provides that both undergraduate and graduate students who receive induction orders will have their inductions postponed until the end of their current academic term, quarter, or semester. A student in his last academic year can have his induction postponed until the end of the school year, allowing him to graduate.

The advisers were concerned that draft calls varied from community to community, and they sought a more uniform approach to selecting men for service.

In the past, a system based upon total registration was used to apportion the national draft call to the State headquarters, which, in turn, apportioned the call to individual local draft boards. The new regulations removed the requirement to use this system and, instead, established a uniform national call. Now all young men in the Nation with the same lottery numbers, who are available, will receive induction notices at nearly the same time.

It was recommended that young men be afforded a judicial review of appeals to local and State boards in classification matters. The new law provides a realistic move in this direction, permitting a young man appealing his classification to bring witnesses and present his

appeal to a quorum of the board. The young man also is allowed now to make a personal appearance before the Senate and Presidential appeal boards. Further, a registrant can require a board to give him a written explanation of its denial of his claim.

Among our advisors were conscientious objectors who believed that they should be provided an opportunity to work in jobs that better serve the national health, interest and welfare. Under the old law, conscientious objectors performing alternate civilian service were under the control of local draft boards. Under the new law, the National Director of Selective Service has the responsibility for administering the conscientious objector work program. The guidelines have been broadened for acceptable work and State directors have been delegated the responsibility of assigning and reviewing work assignments for these men.

Our involvement with youth is a continuing activity. An informal survey, for example, shows that we will need to replace approximately one quarter of our local board membership because of the new maximum age requirements of the law. While the draft system will suffer from the loss of these dedicated men and women, we are eager to take advantage of this opportunity to replace them with young men and women reflecting the ethnic, educational and social backgrounds of registrants across the Nation.

". . . the groups have discussed the ideas, suggestions and criticisms of youth on a wide variety of draft topics."

Appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the State Governor, the local board members holds, perhaps, the most important position in the Selective Service System. A young man or woman who might be interested in serving on a local board or in assuming other volunteer positions in the Selective Service System should contact the office of his or her Governor.

Many young people are asking themselves these days with a greater degree of seriousness than was displayed by previous generations where their values lay, what activities make their lives meaningful, and how they can better contribute to society. I hope that many young men and women will recognize these new opportunities to serve in the Selective Service as a worthwhile means of social involvement and public service. We need their help.

Bureau Of Customs Increases Seizures Of Illicit Narcotics

An unprecedented total of $617.3 million worth of illicit drugs and narcotics —approximately three times its annual budget—was seized by the Bureau of Customs in the first 10 months of the calendar year, U.S. Commissioner of Customs Myles J. Ambrose announced Nov. 19.

The figure was based on the estimated street value of the drugs. It represents a 400 per cent increase over the volume

(See Chart at Right)

of narcotic drugs seized during the corresponding 10-month period in 1970 when the total was $119.3 million.

The number of individual seizures climbed from 7,961 to 8,806, while the aggregate quantity of all drugs rose from 124,720 to 165,281 pounds.

Mr. Ambrose ascribed the increase to the intensified enforcement efforts and

(Continued On Page 7)

NARCOTIC AND DRUG SEIZURES FIRST 10 MONTHS OF CALENDAR YEARS 1970 & 1971

	1970	1971	Percentage Change
NUMBER OF SEIZURES			
Heroin	230	478	107.83
Opium	69	96	39.13
Cocaine	112	187	66.96
Other Narcotics	238	210	(minus) 11.76
Marijuana	5,195	5,204	.17
Hashish	933	1,397	49.73
Dangerous Drugs	1,184	1,234	4.22
TOTALS	7,961	8,806	10.61
QUANTITY IN POUNDS			
Heroin	124.68	1,303.33	954.34
Opium	24.97	52.38	109.77
Cocaine	248.23	103.54	(minus) 58.29
Other Narcotics	16.26	77.56	377.00
Marijuana	120,915.71	158,410.82	31.01
Hashish	3,390.31	5,333.61	57.32
TOTALS	124,720.16	165,281.24	32.52
Dangerous Drugs (5-grain units)	8,461,676	3,639,222	(minus) 57.00

VALUE OF NARCOTIC & DRUG SEIZURES 1970—$119.3 million. 1971—$617.3 million.

'A FEW GOOD MEN'

(Continued From Page 3)

Modern initial Marine training—enlisted or officer—is the toughest in the world. The emphasis is on stress; physical and mental stress. If a man is going to break, the Marines want him to break in training, not when success in battle and the lives of other Marines will be endangered.

The Individual Marine

The key to maintaining the professional quality of the Marine Corps is the individual Marine—officer, noncommissioned officer, and nonrated Marine.

The Corps doesn't want a lot of Marines. They want quality, not quantity. They are looking for a few good men.

For almost 200 years, the Marine Corps has kept its standards high and its ranks small. If everybody could be a Marine, there would not be **The Marines.**

Today, it is harder than ever before to be a Marine. It is a tough club to join, a tough team to make. And that is exactly the way the Marines are going to keep it.

They want men of a special type.

They want men who are proud of their Country, and who want to serve their Country in a proud Corps. They want men who are not conformists, who do not want to be "one of the boys." They want disciplined individualists who believe in principles because they have made the decision themselves, not followed a fad.

Men Who Seek Challenge

They want men who seek a challenge and who are not afraid of tough physical training. They want men who want to join them, who want to become a part of an elite force steeped in the traditions of devotion to duty, discipline and honor.

They want extraordinary men.

They want men who will look at their profession honestly. Men who believe that, while nobody wants war, somebody had better know how to fight and be able to fight to win if war comes . . .

They want men of a special type. They want good men, and they will make them even better. They will make them part of a special breed.

The Marine Corps is open and looking—looking for a few good men, men who have finished school but who have not finished learning. Men who know that nobody can lead well unless they have proven they can follow well.

Training Marines

The Corps is continuing to train Marines the way they have always trained them. No compromises, no shortcuts, no promises—except one: anyone who joins them and can make it through the toughest training in the world will be a Marine, and all that title bestows. He will be one of the few, one of the very finest.

To accomplish that end, the Corps has lengthened both its recruit training and initial officer training, and established higher standards for graduation from that training.

Their equipment situation, both air and ground, has been improved too—including, recently, dramatic progress in Marine aviation: the activation of a squadron of vertical or short take-off and landing (V/STOL) aircraft, the AV-8 Harrier, capable of taking off from and landing on a small vacant lot.

Other progress has been made too, including constructive efforts to meet the more personal needs of all Marines.

Five years ago, the Corps carefully planned a program to ensure that half of all new construction would be devoted to the comfort of Marines. New barracks, bachelor officers quarters, clubs and recreational facilities are the results. Such new accommodations add comfort and dignity to the demands of professionalism and readiness.

And, there is more.

Dress Blue Uniform

Early this year, the Marine Corps received authority to issue the Marine dress blue uniform to all Marines graduating from boot camp. The funds are being allocated, the schedule is being set, and they will fully implement the program in about a year and a half.

They are getting rid of a uniform, too. As blues come back, khaki is on the way out. Beginning last summer, Marine Green uniforms became optional the year around. It has been obvious that Marines like the idea.

The new summer-weight greens are actually lighter and cooler than the old tropical worsted khaki. And, lately, trousers have come out in Marine Corps exchanges that are permanent press, wash and wear.

It has solved another old problem of summer months and tropical duty. There can be no question what service is represented when a Marine wears green or blue the year around.

All this dressing up has a purpose: to enhance the Corps' professional image within itself. Professional service to the people of the United States is the Corps' goal in everything it does—from the way Marines think to the way they act; from the way they apply their profession to the way they look. That takes honest, loyal service. Marines must continue to be proud of that service and of the uniforms they wear.

Pride in Service

Right now, in modern America, pride in service and uniforms is not an unconscious fact. It has to be worked at.

It is an irony that, in the most unselfish application of American arms in history, the armed forces of this nation have drawn criticism. The criticism continues at a shrill pitch, taking in everything—discipline, esprit, professionalism. To say that most of it is unfair and not constructive is like whispering in a gale.

And most of it comes because American fighting men have performed their duty in an outstanding manner in a hard, dirty war.

Surely, in the polarized condition of these times, no one is qualified to write an objective history of the Vietnam war.

The Marine Corps mission, when it landed there more than six-and-a-half years ago, was to give the people of the Republic of Vietnam the opportunity to determine their own destiny.

People Had Two Choices

In 1965, the rivers of that country could not be fished, the paddies and fields could not be farmed, the outlying communities could not be supplied, and the people had two choices—give in or be terrorized.

(Continued On Page 7)

NEW POLICY DIRECTIVE

(Continued From Page 1)

National Guard within the next year as a first step toward achieving the desired population balance within units. Informal responses from the other Reserve components have indicated equal enthusiasm for the recruiting effort.

Dr. Theodore C. Marrs, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs), called Deputy Secretary Packard's action a significant part of over-all efforts to strengthen and improve the readiness of the Guard and Reserve. "We want to make it clear to all minority groups that they are welcome in the Guard and Reserve," he said. "We need their participation if the Guard and Reserve are to perform their portion of the Total Force [Concept] mission."

The enlistment priorities contained in DoD Directive 1205.14 are in line with the Selective Service System. Criteria for enlistment of individuals, who are draft-liable, are clearly detailed by the directive.

HELLO THERE, YOUNG MARINE. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird greets four-year-old Larry Basar during ceremonies honoring the U.S. Marine Corps' 196th anniversary Nov. 10 at the Iwo Jima Memorial in Arlington, Va. Proudly looking on at right are Larry's father, 1st Lt. Martin J. Basar, who is assigned to Marine Corps headquarters in Washington, D.C., and his little sister, Loriann. Immediately behind Mr. Laird is Marine Corps Commandant General Leonard F. Chapman Jr. Woman to rear of Larry is unidentified spectator.
(U.S. Marine Corps Photo by Sgt. R. H. Sode)

CUSTOMS BUREAU

(Continued From Page 1)

the continued crackdown on narcotic smuggling, which was made possible by Administration support of the bureau's request for additional funding, staffing and training of inspectional, investigative and enforcement personnel.

Heroin seizures rose 108 per cent for the first 10 months, from 230 to 478. The quantity seized increased more than 954 per cent, from 125 pounds to over 1,303 pounds or the equivalent of almost 95 million average doses of the narcotic.

Almost 80 tons of marijuana were seized, compared to about 60 last year.

"As long the the drug crisis continues in the U.S., Customs will continue its intensified efforts," the Commissioner stated. "Our seizures have hurt the narcotic traffickers financially, and we have arrested many; but much still remains to be done."

U.S. MARINE CORPS WANTS 'A FEW GOOD MEN'

(Continued From Page 6)

Now all Marine combat units are out of Vietnam, and have been for several months. But before they left, after six years of the toughest kind of war, Marines saw fishermen ply the rivers, farmers harvest their labors, commerce moving, the populace speaking and voting, and their armed forces defending them. The Marines called it Vietnamization. Who knows what the historians will call it?

Perhaps the objective historians of the future will consider very carefully the statement of a young Marine aviator, a lieutenant on one of his first missions.

Patrol of Marines

The lieutenant was flying as a co-pilot in a night helicopter medical evacuation in Vietnam. A patrol of Marines had two badly wounded men. As the helicopter came in, intense enemy fire converged on it, badly wounding the pilot and destroying the radio. The aircraft was useless. The lieutenant tried to make contact on the patrol's radio, but that too, went out. He was the senior Marine present, air and ground. He reorganized the rifle squad, rigged litters for the wounded, and began the march out.

The next morning, when the patrol reached a friendly position, the lieutenant's squadron commander flew in to complete the evacuation. He was proud of the young aviator. "Well, you got 'em all out, Lieutenant," he said to the youngster.

"That's what you told me to do, sir," answered the lieutenant.

The old Marine Corps called that duty. It is still called duty in the new Corps. Whatever historians will call it, Marines will always call it duty.

ENVIRONMENT

Government Agencies Join Forces To Save Near-Extinct Cranes

Whooping cranes—an endangered species of North American birds that migrate from Canada to Texas—will have peace and quiet during their winter nesting season, following an agreement between the Department of Interior and the U.S. Air Force.

The agreement permits extra protective measures to be taken on behalf of the whooping cranes wintering on Matagorda Island, an Air Force Range on the Texas Gulf Coast. The 50,000-acre island lies adjacent to Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, operated by the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service. Both areas serve as winter homes for the world's remaining wild whooping cranes.

The new agreement will permit Interior to undertake habitat improvement projects on the island, including production of wildlife food crops and patrol operations. The Air Force use of the area will be unaffected, but, inasmuch as it uses Matagorda as a weapons range the year round, it will defer certain activities when the whoopers are present. The range area will be administered as an additional portion of the 30 million-acre national wildlife refuge system.

A long, but increasingly successful, battle has been waged to save the whooping crane from extinction. When the Aransas Refuge was established in 1937, only about 15 of the birds remained. Last winter, a record 57 such birds wintered on Aransas or Matagorda.

The cranes favor the area because of local shallow coastal waters and tidal flats. Whooping cranes feed mostly on crabs and other marine animals. In recent years, more and more cranes have been establishing territories on Matagorda, and the Air Force has modified its activities to insure their well-being.

USO Award Is Presented By Bob Hope For 'Summer Santa' Transportation

THANKS FROM THE USO. Comedian Bob Hope, left, congratulates Edward J. Daly after presenting him with the USO's Distinguished Service Medal. (World Airways Photo)

Edward J. Daly, Chairman of the Board of World Airways, recently received the United Service Organizations' Distinguished Service Medal from Bob Hope on the comedian's TV show. Mr. Daly personally underwrote the commercial air transportation for the Bob Hope "Summer Santa" program, which visited military bases in Alaska in July of this year. A group of 164, including 119 USO Junior Volunteers, made the trip with Mr. Hope. They visited military bases in the Alaskan Defense Command, including Fort Greely, Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright.

The award was made by the Directors of the USO in the Los Angeles area, and is made only to persons who have made a unique contribution, through the USO, to the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces.

In presenting the award, Mr. Hope thanked Mr. Daly for his contribution of the transportation. He also praised him for his continuing acts of generosity, including the delivery of turkeys and Christmas trees to American forces stationed in Vietnam, an event Mr. Daly will again sponsor during the 1971 holiday season.

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